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INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

POPULATION AND MANPOWER OF INDOCHINA

CIA/RR IM-389

1 September 1954

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(ORR Project 45.333)

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POPULATION AND MANPOWER OF INDOCHINA*

I. Introduction.

Indochina is settled most heavily along the coast and in the river valleys. These valleys are isolated from one another by mountain ranges. Much of the large expanse of the country is sparsely settled. In 1949, only about 14 percent of the land in Vietnam was cultivated. As a result, the density per square mile of cultivated land in sections of the Red River delta and Central Vietnam was over 1,700, about as high as that of any nonurban area in the world. On the other hand, Cambodia had only 47 people per square mile (total) and Laos, only 14.

The overpopulation of North and Central Vietnam, where land resources are crowded, and the relative underpopulation of Laos and Cambodia have made for underemployment in North Indochina and shortage of labor in South Indochina, where European projects have been most numerous. French capital investment has been for the most part concentrated on the production of agricultural and mineral raw materials. The typical colonial economy of production of low-priced raw materials and consumption of higher priced consumer goods developed.

After the depression of the 1930's, some recognition was given by France to the need for increasing purchasing power by industrialization. The 1938 program for economic development, however, excluded any provision for local development of the manufacture of metals, machinery, textiles, and chemicals and concentrated on light consumer industries, especially the development of handicrafts. A second plan adopted in 1947 provided for limited small-scale development of industry and for public works, but the spread of hostilities prevented its implementation.

The Indochinese are a heterogeneous people with little concept of unified nationality. The Annamites, long under the influence of the Chinese, are the most culturally advanced. There are also numerous

* The estimates and conclusions contained in this memorandum represent the best judgment of the responsible analyst as of 21 July 1954.

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groups which retain their primitive culture. This heterogeneity has been perpetuated by the natural barriers isolating the various regions and by the French policy of dealing with individual republics rather than with the country as a whole.

The divisions between factions have been intensified by events of the past decade. In March 1945, when the Japanese replaced the French, Bao Dai became emperor of Annam and Ho Chi Minh organized the Republic of Vietnam in exile in China. In August 1945 the Japanese were replaced by a Viet Minh Revolutionary Committee. During this period the British occupied the southern portion and the Chinese Nationalists the northern portion of the country. Early in 1946 the French regained some of their influence by taking over the British areas and by arranging to replace the Chinese Nationalists in the north. A convention with Ho Chi Minh recognized the republic of Vietnam as a free member of the French Union. The outbreak of the present hostilities began late in 1946, when the French bombarded Haiphon because of the activities of Viet Minh smugglers and when cease-fire negotiations proposed by Ho broke down.

II. Population and Labor Force.

The total population of Indochina in 1954 is estimated at 30.5 million, with 25.0 million people estimated to be in Vietnam. This estimate, as shown in Table 1,* and other population estimates in this memorandum are subject to a probability of at least 10 percent error (see the footnotes to Table 1). It is estimated that in Vietnam 14.0 million people are living north of the 17th Parallel in what is now under Communist control, and 11.0 million south. Tables 2 through 7** give local provincial estimates permitting any grouping desired.

Age and sex distributions are not available from published statistics, but other Asian countries with similarly high birth and death rates have about 40 percent of their population below 15 years of age, about 3 percent over 60, and about 57 percent between 15 and 59. There are probably 7 million males of military age (15-59). 1/*** Probably 4 million of these males are in territory under Viet Minh control and 3 million under Vietnam control.

* Table 1 follows on p. 5.

** Tables 2 through 7 follow on pp. 5 through 12, respectively.

*** Footnote references in arabic numerals are to sources listed in the Appendix.

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If the ethnic groups are divided as they were in 1943, about half of the 20 million Annamites live on each side of the 17th Parallel. Most of the 3.2 million Cambodians live in the south, as do most of the 1.4 million Thai and Laotians. There are about 300,000 primitive tribesmen in the north, and about 1 million such primitives in the south. The 66,000 French are mostly in the south. 2/

By far the largest alien group is the 600,000 Chinese, 500,000 of whom live in the south. The majority are second- and third-generation Chinese who were born in Indochina but who have retained their Chinese culture and community organization. 3/ As usual in Asian countries, these alien Chinese exert an influence on the trade and finance of the country greatly disproportionate to their numbers.

The urban population of Indochina, as shown in Table 8,* is divided so that about 2 million people live south of the 17th Parallel and 760,000 live to the north. The cities have grown rapidly because of the unsettled conditions in the outlying areas. About 1.6 million of this urban population are in the Saigon-Cholon community.

On the basis of the small urban population it would appear that from 85 percent to 90 percent of the people are dependent on agriculture, and it is probable that less than 750,000 have even the most tenuous connection with nonagricultural employment at any time during the year. Recent census enumerations of Burmese cities in which conditions are believed to be roughly comparable 4/ indicate that all but a handful of the nonagricultural employees work intermittently at household handicrafts and small mercantile ventures, earning the equivalent of from US \$30 to US \$50 per year.

In prewar Indochina there were a few thousand people employed in transportation, mining, and cement and textile manufacture. At present, most of the mining and transport facilities are shut down or operate only sporadically. An attempt to allocate employees by region would therefore be of little significance.

The meager facilities for training skilled workers are shown in Table 9.** In 1948, only 1,300 students were enrolled in vocational and apprentice courses, and about 1,000 of these were in schools south of the 17th Parallel. The present condition of these schools is unknown.

* Table 8 follows on p. 13.

** Table 9 follows on p. 14.

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III. Deficiencies in the Data.

The data in this report are probably subject to frequent and large errors. The estimates of the populations of North, Central, and South Vietnam for 1954 are based on official Vietnamese sources, reporting for 1952. The estimates of the provincial populations have the dubious virtue of being based on the 1943 distributions in the various regions. It seems likely that all estimates for the provincial populations, including those in this report as well as those for 1943 and for 1952 by official sources, are highly unreliable. They would seem subject to errors in the counting of people introduced (1) through the interest of local populations in avoiding the military draft and in avoiding payment of high taxes, and (2) through the erratic guesses of local officials in reporting, on the basis of inexpensive and rapid examination of their records, to central headquarters in Saigon. The virtues of the 1943 estimates are that provincial estimates are complete for all provinces (whereas those for 1952 in official sources were incomplete) and that the errors may possibly not have been quite as extreme in 1943 as in 1952. The discussions of specific errors and the presentation of methods used in deriving the data are placed in the footnotes to appropriate tables.

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Table 1

Estimated Population of Indochina
1943 5/ and 1954 6/

<u>States Under Communist Control</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1954</u>
North Vietnam	9,851,000	10,600,000
Central Vietnam	3,113,000	3,500,000
Total	<u>12,964,000</u>	<u>14,100,000</u>
<u>States Under French Control</u>		
Central Vietnam	3,639,000	4,100,000
South Vietnam	5,578,000	6,300,000
Plateaus and Mountains of Southern Indochina	432,000	500,000
Laos	1,000,000	1,300,000
Cambodia	3,000,000	4,200,000
Total	<u>13,649,000</u>	<u>16,400,000</u>
Total Population of Indochina	<u>26,613,000</u>	<u>30,500,000</u>

Table 2

Estimated Population of North Vietnam, by Province 7/
1954 a/*

<u>Map Key Number <u>b/</u></u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>1954</u>
5	Bac Kan	72,000
16	Bac Ninh <u>c/</u>	316,000 <u>c/</u>
2	Cao Bang	239,000
19	Gia Lam <u>c/</u>	246,000
23	Ha Dong	998,000

* Footnotes for Table 2 follow on p. 7.

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Table 2

Estimated Population of North Vietnam, by Province 7/
 1954 a/
 (Continued)

<u>Map Key Number</u> <u>b/</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>1954</u>
1	Ha Giang	113,000
26	Ha Nam	617,000
20	Hai Duong <u>d/</u>	474,000
15	Hai Ninh	113,000
22	Hoa Binh	87,000
24	Hung Yen	552,000
21	Kien An	444,000
7	Lai Chau	70,000
6	Lang Son	220,000
3	Lao Kay	72,000
29	Nam Dinh	1,277,000
28	Ninh Dinh	420,000
14	Phu Lang Thuong	323,000
11	Phu Tho	364,000
13	Phuc Yen	209,000
17	Quang Yen	195,000
10	Son La	123,000
18	Son Tay	218,000
27	Thai Binh	1,180,000
9	Thai Ngyuen	159,000
4	Tuyen Quang	87,000
25	Vinh Ninh <u>d/</u>	399,000 <u>d/</u>
12	Vinh Yen	307,000
8	Yen Bay	111,000
	Haiphong (city)	175,000 <u>a/</u>
	Hanoi (city)	274,000 <u>a/</u>
	Hoanlong (city) <u>e/</u>	146,000 <u>a/</u>
	Total Estimated Population of North Vietnam	<u>10,600,000</u>

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Table 2

Estimated Population of North Vietnam, by Province 7/
1954 a/
(Continued)

- a. Provincial population is calculated on the assumption that the population of North Vietnam increased at a slower rate, 1943 to 1954, than the populations of Central and South Vietnam. The rate of increase accepted for North Vietnam is 7.6 percent, while Central and South Vietnam are assumed to have increased at 12.5 percent for the same period. The rate of increase for the total population of Vietnam is estimated at about 11 percent for the period 1943-54, or an average of one percent per year. 8/ The 1954 estimates of urban population are based on the official 1952 estimates for Hanoi, Haiphong, and Hoanlong. The provincial populations (excluding cities) for 1954 were therefore calculated on the basis of a 7.6 percent increase of the provincial population as distributed in 1943.
- b. Map key numbers refer to map, Indochina: Administrative Divisions, following p. 17.
- c. The 1943 Bac Ninh Province had by 1952 been split into two new provinces: Bac Ninh and Gia Lam. The population of the new Bac Ninh Province was given in official Vietnam 1952 reports as 288,000 and that of Gia Lam as 224,000. 9/ The total reported by official Vietnam sources, for the old area was therefore 512,000 in 1952. Since the estimate of this report is 562,000 for 1954, the population of the 2 new provinces was calculated by applying the percentage distribution which was calculated from the figures in the official reports.
- d. Hai Duong Province by 1951 had been separated into 2 new provinces: Hai Duong and Vinh Ninh (map key No. 25). The population of Hai Duong was officially reported to be 450,000 in 1951, and that for Vinh Ninh to be 379,000. The official Vietnam total for the old Hai Duong area would be 829,000. Since the estimate of this report for 1954 is 873,000 for the old area, the populations of the 2 new provinces was calculated by applying the percentage distribution which was calculated from the figures in the official reports.
- e. Suburb of Hanoi.

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Table 3

Estimated Population of South Vietnam, by Province 10/
1954

<u>Map Key Number a/</u>	<u>Province b/</u>	<u>1954</u>
67	Bac Lieu	293,000
53	Baria	61,000
62	Ben Tre	321,000
47	Bien Hoa	187,000
64	Can Tho	408,000
60	Cap-Saint-Jacques	8,000
55	Chau Doc	253,000
52	Cho Lon	259,000
49	Gia Dinh	336,000
59	Go Cong	110,000
54	Ha Tien	27,000
56	Long Xuyen	259,000
58	My Tho	398,000
63	Rach Gia	353,000
57	Sadec	241,000
66	Soc Trang	226,000
51	Tan An	147,000
45	Tay Ninh	213,000
46	Thu Dau Mot	136,000
65	Tra Vinh	265,000
61	Vinh Long	199,000
	Poulo-Condor (city)	465
	Saigon-Cholon (city)	1,600,000
	Total Estimated Population of South Vietnam	<u>6,300,465</u>

a. Map key numbers refer to map following p. 17.

b. The distribution of the 1954 population in the rural provinces (not including that in the Saigon-Cholon and Poulo-Condo cities) was derived on the basis of the distribution of the 1943 population, excluding the population of cities. By excluding this segment of the population, 1954 population estimates for the rural provinces were obtained which are about 7.4 percent below the corresponding 1943

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Table 3

Estimated Population of South Vietnam, by Province 10/
1954
(Continued)

estimates. This follows from the fact that, while the total population of South Vietnam increased by apparently only 12.5 percent from 1943 to 1954, the population of the Saigon-Cholon urban area, in tripling, expanded from only about 9 percent of the total population of South Vietnam in 1943 to about 25 percent in 1954. Undoubtedly internal disorder may have created falling rates of increase in the rural provinces. It is difficult, however, to argue that this disorder was worse than in North and Central Vietnam. Furthermore the 1954 population of Saigon now includes about 500,000 Chinese, many of whom arrived as refugees during and following World war II. 11/ Finally opportunities for industrial employment have increased but little since 1943.

Since South Vietnam is the rich rice bowl of Vietnam, it seems possible that the true population of South Vietnam may actually be as much as a million larger than the total given in this report. This possibility would involve an estimate of an increase of 12.5 percent in the population of the rural provinces of South Vietnam and a total increase for South Vietnam of about 30 percent. This increase would represent a continuation of the trend reported from 1936 to 1943 for South Vietnam. 12/

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Table 4

Estimated Population of Central Vietnam, by Province 13/
1954

<u>Map Key Number a/</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>1954</u>
North of the 17th Parallel		
30	Thanh Hoa	1,268,200
31	Vinh	1,291,500
32	Ha Tinh	655,200
33	Quang Binh	287,100
Total Estimated Population North of the 17th Parallel		<u>3,502,500</u>
South of the 17th Parallel		
34	Quang Tri	216,500
35	Thua Thien	457,900
36	Quang Nam	1,126,900
38	Quang Ngai	618,700
40	Qui Nhon	877,900
41	Song Cau	318,300
43	Khanh Hoa	165,000
48	Ninh Thuan	91,400
50	Binh Thuan	164,100
	Tourane (city)	57,300
Total Estimated Population South of the 17th Parallel		<u>4,094,000</u>

a. Map key numbers refer to map following p. 17.

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Table 5

Estimated Population of Cambodia, by Province 14/
1950

<u>Map Key Number</u> <u>a/</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>1950</u>
1	Battambang	371,000
12	Kampot	252,968
10	Kandal	527,993
8	Kompong Cham	570,711
7	Kompong Chhnang	196,000
9	Kompong Speu	176,469
3	Kompong Thom	211,500
5	Kratie	79,439
11	Prey Veng	361,029
6	Pursat	129,653
2	Siem Reap	215,060
14	Svay Rieng	207,050
4	Stung Treng	47,000
13	Takeo	364,295
	Phnom-Penh (city)	363,800
	Total Estimated Population of Cambodia	<u>4,073,967</u>

a. Map key numbers refer to map following p. 17.

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Table 6

Estimated Population of Laos, by Province 15/
1951

Map Key Number <u>a/</u>	Province	1951
1	Phong Saly	46,200
2	Haut Mekong	50,300
3	Luang Prabang	173,400
4	Houa Phan	63,300
5	Sauaboury	71,400
6	Xieng Khouang	82,300
7	Vientriane	153,600
8	Cammon	108,500
9	Savannakhet	203,700
10	Saravane	163,700
11	Champassak	193,000
Total Estimated Population of Laos		<u>1,309,400</u>

a. Map key numbers refer to map following p. 17.

Table 7

Estimated Population of Plateaus and Mountains
of South Indochina, by Province 16/
1954

Map Key Number <u>a/</u>	Province	1954
42	Darlac	95,000
44	Haut Donnai	68,000
37	Kontum	128,000
49	Pleiku	173,000
	Dalat (city)	22,000
Total Estimated Population of Plateaus and Mountains of South Indochina		<u>486,000</u>

a. Map key numbers refer to map following p. 17.

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Table 8

Estimated Population of Principal Cities
in the Associated States of Indochina
1943 and 1952 17/

<u>State and City</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1952</u>
Cambodia		
Phnom-Penh <u>a/</u>	124,000	350,000
Laos		
Vientiane	110,000 <u>b/</u>	15,000 <u>c/</u>
Vietnam		
Saigon-Cholon <u>a/</u>	498,000	1,600,000
Saigon <u>a/</u>	N.A. <u>d/</u>	900,000
Cholon <u>a/</u>	N.A.	700,000
Dalat <u>a/</u>	5,200	21,500
Haiphong	65,400	175,000
Hanoi	119,700	274,000
Hoanlong <u>e/</u>	N.A.	146,000
Tourane	50,900	45,000
Hue	40,000 <u>f/</u>	110,000

a. South of the 17th Parallel.

b. Estimate for 1948.

c. Estimate for 1951.

d. Not available.

e. Suburb of Hanoi.

f. Estimate for 1936.

Table 9
Number of Vocational Training Schools in Indochina and Number of Students in Attendance
Academic Year, 1947-48 18/

Type of Establishment	Vietnam						Cambodia		Laos		Total	
	North		Central		South		Schools	Students	Schools	Students		
	Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students						
Professional Schools	1	20	1	10	5 <u>2</u>	200	0	0	1	15	8	245
Workshop Schools of Pre-Apprenticeship	0	0	3	60	2	100	2	87	1	30	8	277
Apprenticeship Centers	3	215	0	0	1	50	2	120	0	0	6	305
Technical Colleges	0	0	0	0	1	70	1	78	0	0	2	148
Schools of Applied Arts	0	0	0	0	3	190	1	50	1	15	5	255
Total	4	235	4	70	12	610	6	335	3	60	29	1,310

a. Université Populaire de Saigon.

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6. State, Foreign Service Despatch No. 2173, US Embassy, Saigon, 1 May 1954. S. Eval. RR 2.
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8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
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12. Vietnam: Institut de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Annuaire Statistique de Vietnam, 1950-51, Vol. 2, Saigon, 1952. U. Eval. RR 3.
13. Ibid.
14. Royaume du Cambodge, Bulletin Economique et Statistique du Cambodge, Feb 1951. U. Eval. RR 3.
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16. Vietnam: Institut de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques du Vietnam, Annuaire Statistique de Vietnam, 1949-50, Vol. 1, Saigon, 1951. U. Eval. RR 3.
17. Cambodia: Royaume du Cambodge, Ministere de L'Industrie et du Commerce, Direction de la Statistique du Cambodge, Bulletin Economique et Statistique du Cambodge, Phnom-Penh. U. Eval. RR 3.
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Vietnam: Institut de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques,
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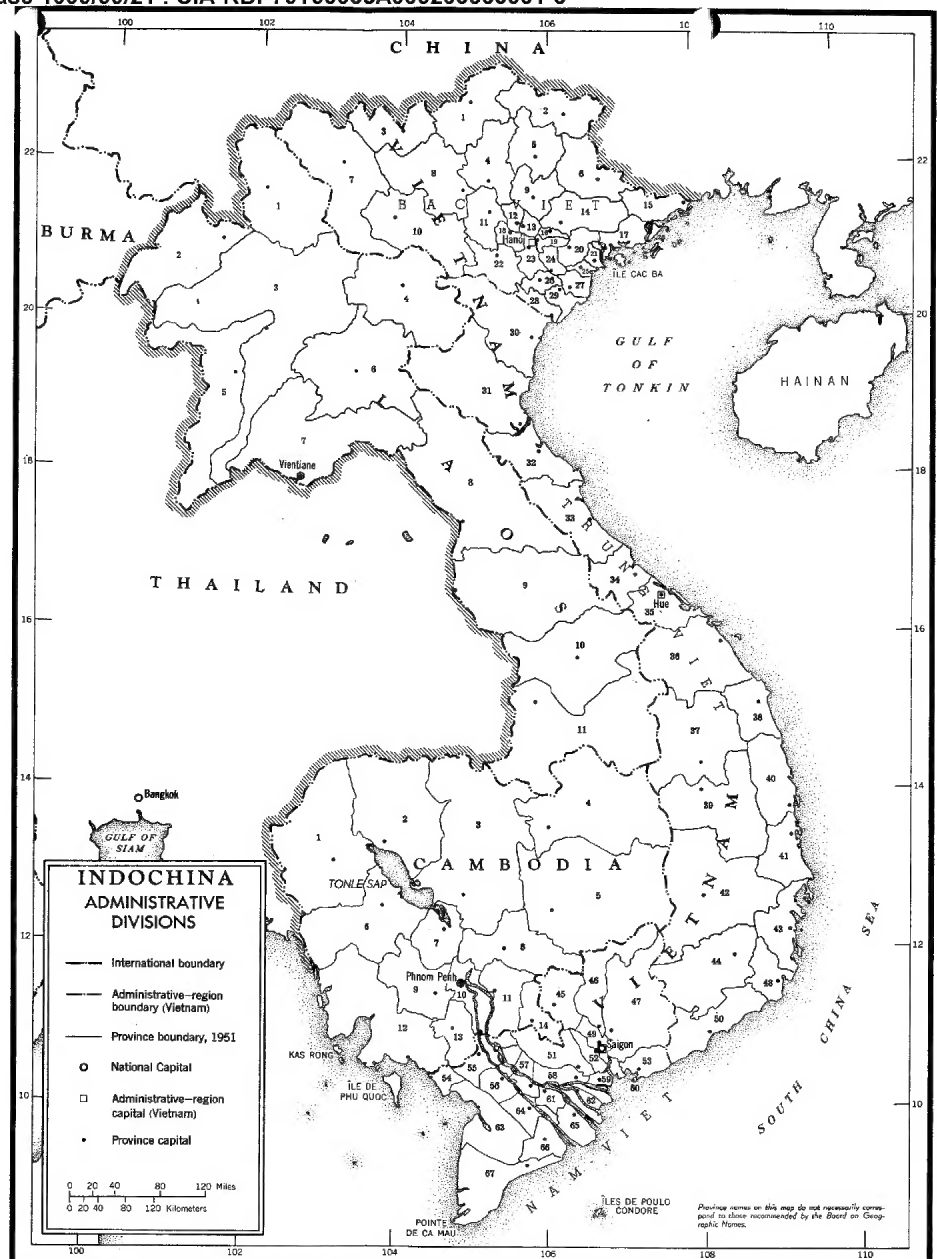
18. Annuaire Statistique de l'Indochine, 1947-48. U. Eval. RR 3.

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INTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

ALPHABETICAL		NUMERICAL	
Administrative Unit	Administrative Center	Administrative Unit	Administrative Center
CAMBODIA			
1 Battambang	Battambang	1 Battambang	Battambang
2 Kamput	Kamput	2 Siem Reap	Siem Reap
3 Kompong Cham	Kompong Cham	3 Kompong Thom	Kompong Thom
4 Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang	4 Stung Treng	Stung Treng
5 Kompong Speu	Kompong Speu	5 Kratie	Kratie
6 Kompong Thon	Kompong Thon	6 Pursat	Pursat
7 Kratie	Kratie	7 Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
8 Prey Veng	Prey Veng	8 Kompong Cham	Kompong Cham
9 Pursat	Pursat	9 Kompong Speu	Kompong Speu
10 Siem Reap	Siem Reap	10 Kandal	Kandal
11 Stung Treng	Stung Treng	11 Prey Veng	Prey Veng
12 Svay Rieng	Svay Rieng	12 Kamput	Kamput
13 Takeo	Takeo	13 Takeo	Takeo
14 Svay Rieng	Svay Rieng	14 Svay Rieng	Svay Rieng
LAOS			
1 Cammon	Thakhek	1 Phongsaly	Phongsaly
2 Champassak	Pakse	2 Haut-Mekong	Muang Long Nam Tha
3 Haut-Mekong	Muang Long Nam Tha	3 Luang Prabang	Luang Prabang
4 Houa Phan	Houa Phan	4 Houa Phan	Houa Phan
5 Luang Prabang	Luang Prabang	5 Savanaboury	Muang Savanaboury
6 Phongsaly	Phongsaly	6 Xieng Khouang	Xieng Khouang
7 Saravane	Saravane	7 Vientiane	Vientiane
8 Savannakhet	Savannakhet	8 Cammon	Thakhek
9 Savanaboury	Muang Savanaboury	9 Savannakhet	Savannakhet
10 Vientiane	Vientiane	10 Saravane	Saravane
11 Xieng Khouang	Xieng Khouang	11 Champassak	Pakse
VIETNAM			
BAC-VIET (NORTH VIETNAM)			
1 Bac Kan	Bac Kan	1 Ha Giang	Ha Giang
2 Bac Ninh	Bac Ninh	2 Cao Bang	Cao Bang
3 Cao Bang	Cao Bang	3 Lao Kay	Lao Kay
4 Gia Lam	Gia Lam	4 Tuyen Quang	Tuyen Quang
5 Ha Dong	Ha Dong	5 Bac Kan	Bac Kan
6 Ha Giang	Ha Giang	6 Lang Son	Lang Son
7 Hai Duong	Hai Duong	7 Lai Chau	Lai Chau
8 Ha Nam	Ha Nam	8 Yen Bai	Yen Bai
9 Hoa Binh	Hoa Binh	9 Thai Nguyen	Thai Nguyen
10 Hung Yen	Hung Yen	10 Son La	Son La
11 Kien An	Kien An	11 Phu Tho	Phu Tho
12 Lai Chau	Lai Chau	12 Vinh Yen	Vinh Yen
13 Lang Son	Lang Son	13 Phuoc Yen	Phuoc Yen
14 Lao Kay	Lao Kay	14 Phu Lang Thuong	Phu Lang Thuong
15 Nam Dinh	Nam Dinh	15 Ha Ninh	Ha Ninh
16 Ninh Binh	Ninh Binh	16 Bac Ninh	Bac Ninh
17 Phu Yen	Phu Yen	17 Quang Yen	Quang Yen
18 Phu Lang Thuong	Phu Lang Thuong	18 Son Tay	Son Tay
19 Phu Tho	Phu Tho	19 Gia Lam	Gia Lam
20 Quang Yen	Quang Yen	20 Hai Duong	Hai Duong
21 Son La	Son La	21 Kien An	Kien An
22 Son Tay	Son Tay	22 Hoa Binh	Hoa Binh
23 Thai Binh	Thai Binh	23 Ha Dong	Ha Dong
24 Thai Nguyen	Thai Nguyen	24 Hung Yen	Hung Yen
25 Tuyen Quang	Tuyen Quang	25 Vinh Ninh	Vinh Ninh
26 Vinh Ninh	Vinh Ninh	26 Ha Nam	Ha Nam
27 Vinh Yen	Vinh Yen	27 Thai Binh	Thai Binh
28 Yen Bai	Yen Bai	28 Ninh Binh	Ninh Binh
NAM-VIET (SOUTH VIETNAM)			
29 Nam Dinh	Nam Dinh	29 Nam Dinh	Nam Dinh
30 Thanh Hoa	Thanh Hoa	30 Thanh Hoa	Thanh Hoa
31 Vinh	Vinh	31 Vinh	Vinh
32 Ha Tinh	Ha Tinh	32 Ha Tinh	Ha Tinh
33 Quang Binh	Quang Binh	33 Quang Binh	Quang Binh
34 Quang Tri	Quang Tri	34 Quang Tri	Quang Tri
35 Thua Thien	Thua Thien	35 Thua Thien	Thua Thien
36 Quang Nam	Quang Nam	36 Quang Nam	Quang Nam
37 Kontum	Kontum	37 Kontum	Kontum
38 Quang Ngai	Quang Ngai	38 Quang Ngai	Quang Ngai
39 Pleiku	Pleiku	39 Pleiku	Pleiku
40 Gia Dinh	Gia Dinh	40 Qui Nhon	Qui Nhon
41 Go Cong	Go Cong	41 Song Chau	Song Chau
42 Ha Tinh	Ha Tinh	42 Khanh Hoa	Khanh Hoa
43 Long Xuyen	Long Xuyen	43 Hoi An	Hoi An
44 My Tho	My Tho	44 Hoi An	Hoi An
45 Rach Gia	Rach Gia	45 Rach Gia	Rach Gia
46 Soc Trang	Soc Trang	46 Soc Trang	Soc Trang
47 Tan An	Tan An	47 Tan An	Tan An
48 Tay Ninh	Tay Ninh	48 Tay Ninh	Tay Ninh
49 Thu Dau Mot	Thu Dau Mot	49 Thu Dau Mot	Thu Dau Mot
50 Tra Vinh	Tra Vinh	50 Tra Vinh	Tra Vinh
51 Vinh Long	Vinh Long	51 Vinh Long	Vinh Long
TRUNG-VIET (CENTRAL VIETNAM)			
52 Binh Thuan	Binh Thuan	52 Binh Thuan	Binh Thuan
53 Da Nang	Da Nang	53 Da Nang	Da Nang
54 Ha Tinh	Ha Tinh	54 Ha Tinh	Ha Tinh
55 Khanh Hoa	Khanh Hoa	55 Khanh Hoa	Khanh Hoa
56 Kontum	Kontum	56 Kontum	Kontum
57 Binh Thuan	Binh Thuan	57 Binh Thuan	Binh Thuan
58 Pleiku	Pleiku	58 Pleiku	Pleiku
59 Quang Binh	Quang Binh	59 Quang Binh	Quang Binh
60 Quang Nam	Quang Nam	60 Quang Nam	Quang Nam
61 Quang Ngai	Quang Ngai	61 Quang Ngai	Quang Ngai
62 Quang Tri	Quang Tri	62 Quang Tri	Quang Tri
63 Qui Nhon	Qui Nhon	63 Qui Nhon	Qui Nhon
64 Song Chau	Song Chau	64 Song Chau	Song Chau
65 Thanh Hoa	Thanh Hoa	65 Thanh Hoa	Thanh Hoa
66 Thua Thien	Thua Thien	66 Thua Thien	Thua Thien
67 Vinh	Vinh	67 Vinh	Vinh



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